bread. I will not stop to show that both Eagland and France, already, by the Chinese war, have made arrangements for asupply of cotton from that region of rangements for asupply of cotton from that region of the world, which, together with the supply from the the world, which, together with the supply from the East Indies, will, in a few years, render them independent of the Cotton States; for all these will be subpendent of the Cotton States; for all these will be subpendent of the Cotton States; as the state of the control of the Cotton States, as the state of the control of the Cotton States, who owe a scare allegione to the United States Government, which is bound to protect them on every land ermsent, which is bound to protect them on every land ermsent, which is bound to protect them on every land ermsent a willful perjury by taking up arms against a Constitution and a Government they have solemnly Sworn to support, or are they to be driven from the South as aliene and enemies to the new-fangled Government that is to be erected? It is a question for grave deliberation to determine what is to be their status when we separate from our Government and from theirs. If you, the matives of Virginia, owe your first allegiance to the State, surely they owe theirs to the General Government.

To be being I am ready to sacrifice myself and live in the control of the con

be General Government.

To be brief, I am ready to sacrifice myself and live in the General Government.

To be brief, I am ready to sacrifice myself and live in obscurity and poverty, deserted by friends for whom I obscurity and poverty, deserted by friends for whom I would die rather than harm, if by such sacrifice I could would die rather than harm, if by such sacrifice I could save the rich legacy from our fathers, and the rightful single for the sacrifice of our children. I am ready to hazard my inheritance of our children. I am ready to hazard my inheritance of our children. I am ready to hazard my inheritance of our children in such ling to sacrifice the best interests of my State and my country, and the hopes of oppressed mankind throughout the world, in upholding south Carolina in a bad cause, and a wholly unjustiable and petulant whim which she avows she has indulged for thirty years. I am not willing to rush upon destruction for a misplaced sympathy for a State that exulted over the election of a Kepublican President, burned their tar barrels and illuminated their cities, because it afforded them the pretext for rebellion, and has since violently sensed upon the Forts. Arsenals, arms and ammunition, and money of the United States, and has fired upon and driven from her waters an unarmed vessel bearing that flag of our Union which has borne us triumphantly through every war and every armed vessel bearing that hig or our Chino which is borne as triumphantly through every war and every trouble. I am not one of those who profess or feel such sympathy, nor will I uphold her in such conduct. Yet I would afford her every opportunity to retrace her in-

judicious steps.

My carnest and argent advice is, that Virginia should remain in the Union, demanding all 1. My carnest and urgent advice is, that Virginia should remain in the Union, demanding all her constitutional rights, the repeal of all unconstitutional laws, or the declaration of their nullity by the Supreme Court, and a just punishment for those who shall resist its decisions. Let her remain in, and, taking sides with neither, act the part of mediator and peacemaker between the extremes of both sections of the country.

Recollect that these, who becker year it advantage. between the extremes of both sections of the country. Recollect that those who becken you on to destruction are the same advisers and leaders that lured you on in 1854 to insist upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which has brought you to your present condition. That was a grievous error, of which you had timely warning, but to which you would not listen; and those who warned you then were denounced as submissionists and traitors to the South, as they are Be not deceived by the same men again, would now lead you into one ten thousand times more futal; and do not hereafter forget that I tell you now, when you give up your Union you surrender your lib-erties and the liberties of all who are to come after

you.

If this brief and hurried exposition of my views should meet with the concurrence of the people of Richmond, and they desire to call me into their ser vice, at a moment when all the calmness, deliberation, and philosophy of the most experienced and far-sighted statesmen should be called into requisition, I shall appreciate the honor and not decline the trust. But if y are bent upon committing an act of self-destruction, they are bent upon committing an act of self-destruction, that no time, or labor, or money, can repair, and involving this State and themselves in everlasting rain, some other arm than mine must be selected to strike the blow; for I cannot and will not commit the parricidal act that would hand my name down in dishonor to posterity, as one of the destroyers of my country and of the liberties of the people.

1 am, with great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

MINOR ITEMS. A FORT RETAKEN.

The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch Bays: The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch says:

Fort Neale, a Revolutionary earthwork, near this town, was taken possession of on Saturday night last, and on Sunday morning the community was intensely excited at the report that the Palmetto flag was flying high above the ramparts, and had been miled to the flag-staff. This outrage was borne in silence during the sacred hours of the Sabbath day and night, but the latest was been supplied by a supplied by the sacred hours of the Sabbath day and night, but the sacred hours of the Sacosain day and ingut, on the sacred hours of the Sacosain day and ingut, on the report of camoon, fired in quick succession. On inquiry, it was ascertained that a company of jolly tars had recaptured the fort, shot down the Palmetto flag, trampled it in the dust, and run up the stars and stripes in its place. Forthwith the national ensign was floating the breeze from every mast-head in the port, and we had exceed whiching on the occasion.

had general rejoicing on the occasion.

BUSINESS IN TENNESSEE. A letter from McMinnville, Jap. 16, to a Philadel-

phia merchant, has the following:
"We have had an awful time in these parts for sev-

"We have had an awful time in these parts for several months. Confidence prostrated, money market stagmant, depreciated currency, and political troubles, have swept over the whole country. Business has fallen off two-thirds; we sell about as much now in one month as we did six months ago in a week. I think the merchants and planters, and people generally, are determined to rub out all old marks, and make no new ones. I do not think there will be many goods bought for twelve months to come, or at least until our political troubles are settled permanently, and a good crop roised."

100 THEY SOLDHER AT FORT MORGAN.

A letter from Fort Morgan, in The Montgomers

A letter from Fort Morgan, in The Mont

(Ala.) Advertiser, says:
"We are quartered in the casemates arches in the walls of the Fort about 40 "We are quartered in the casemates. They are arches in the walls of the Fort about 40 feet deep, 20 feet wide, and 15 feet high. They are connected by side arches. We have hay for bedding and two blankets, no pillows. We have planked up the ends of the casemates, so as to keep out the wind. We have plenty of coarse victuals badly cooked, bad water, and no wesh pans. Three or four of our men are sick from the control of the control of the control of the coarse victuals badly cooked, bad water, and no wesh pans. Three or four of our men are sick from the control of the co work and exposure. I enjoy it, however, very much; am well pleased and contented. I have not shaved since I left home, and begin to look as rough as the roughest. This brings me into fashion.

REMINISCENCES OF LOLA MONTEZ.

I was idly strolling in Regent's Park, London, afternoon in the Summer of 1859, enjoying the spectacle of fashionable equipages and gay parties on horseback, when my attention was suddenly directed to some ragged little children, running and screaming toward two vulgar women, who, I fancied, were their mothers or purses. The cause of all the noise was a shaggy little dog that pursued the children, barking and snapping at them, so that the women, in most violent language, turned upon the little brute, and heaped upon him and its owner the heartiest anothernas. The dog, hotly pursued by the furious women, fled for protection to a plainly-dressed, but lady-like person, who was just entering the Park from a neighboring gate, and the women coming up, and correctly thinking that they had found the preprietor of the offender, in a still higher lone of voice, and with greater profanity, attacked her. Nothing disturbed or alarmed, she awaited a pause in their distribes, and then in her sweetest tones said: My good women, the dog would not hurt your children-he likes them and so do I. Come here my pretty ones, and sit down beside me and play with Gyp." At the word she caught hold of two of the children and rested them with her on the grass, while the women, in suspended anger and astonishment, silently stood by. In a few moments Gyp was on the best terms of amity with the little paupers, and it did not take many words from Loin Montez to persuade the women to sit down with them, which done, she took out of her pocket a small Bible and read to them. As was her practice, she paused often, after reading a few lines, to comment upon the subjects, and in her own way, thus to interest her companions. Full half an hour this lasted; the poor women, touched with her sweet, kind words, weeping outright, and Lols often wiping the tears from her own cheeks, till a company of soldiers passing, the children running to see them, their mothers, with much unwillingness, arose to leave their instructor, and begged she would tell them her name and let them see her again and learn more. "Who I am is no matter," she said; once I was as ignorant as you, and very much more wicked. There was not a wicked thing I did not do, and though I had plenty of money and friends, yet I was never happy until I found out the beautiful truths of this little book. But I will see you here another day and tell you, and read to you much more. Here are some pennies for the children." She shook hands women, and they, overcome by her condescension, could say not a word, but wiping their their aprons, ran after the children. I immediately joined Lola, and with Gyp took a

out the Park, she telling me that she

apent all of her time in visiting the poor and most abandoned people in the city, distributing little books

of sermons and testaments, and where they could not end, telling them of the promises of the gospel which was making her so happy. No one who has seen Lola during the last two years, can doubt her sincere penitence and earnest desire to do all the good in her power. Like other Magdalens, she was an enthusiast, and believed in sensible divine manifestations, going, like a child to its mother, on her knees to God, for guide and counsel in all concerns of life, and then awaiting the responses which in singular ways were vouchsafed to ber, as she often recounted.

A few weeks after the above-described little incident. left London for two months, and on my return was urprised and grieved to learn that the interim had been full of disasters and vicissitudes to Lola. Her religious convictions had given her a strong repugnance and disust for further notoriety and publicity, and though he ectures were successful, and produced considerable money to herself and agents, she formed a resolution which nothing could shake, of retiring from the world and consecrating berself to a life of devotion and char ities. I may here mention, that she did not write her lectures, nor any of the books that are ascribed to hernot one of them, as she has often told me.

After consulting with a few friends who had known her in the days of her brightness, youth, beauty, and eclal, she hit upon the foolish experiment of buying the lease of a furnished house in Park lane, near Hyde Park, hoping to get in a few lodgers, and thus to gain an easy and quiet living. In this unfortunate adventure she invested some £900, her part of the proceeds of her lectures, and £200 beside, which was given to her by two lady friends. From the first day of the taking possession of her house, everything went wrong. The expected lodgers did not come; she was no housekeeper, and quarreled with her servants some petty debts were incurred, law suits, judgments executions, and levies followed. Lola fell ill; the Sheriff sold her lease and furniture, and there was left but £56 6s. out of her little fortune. Despondent, despairing, wishing to die, she took to her bed, a brain fever set in, and she would doubtless have then term inated all her sufferings but for the noble kindness of wealthy old gentleman in Derbyshire, who, hearing of her distressed condition, though unacquainted with her, carried her in the train down to his country home. There, nursed like a daughter by his fond and indulg ent wife, attended by the best physicians and devoted servants, she soon recovered her shattered health and lively spirits. The beauty, which for so many year had left her cheeks, once more returned, and there sh almost forgot the losses and sufferings of the last, and to her the saddest trial of her chequered existence.

Of all the dear and lovely spots in beautiful, bower England, I recall none more worthy of description none fuller of refined culture and natural charm. A high brick wall inclosed some forty acres, which for fifty years, had, under the lavish expenditures of the tasteful proprietor, been crowded with all those rare and pleasure-giving collections that are found nowhere out of that island. A large garden of fruits, berries and vegetables, separated from a flower-garden by thick impenetrable hedge, lay between the roadside and the meadows where herds of deer, and sheep, and cows, almost equal in beauty, were cropping the ever green grass. Back of this was the fish pond, full of excellent fish, and on its surface a score of swans and hundreds of rare foreign water-fowl. The banks were dotted with statues, which, partly hid by the variegated foliage, produced a pleasing and novel effect, and with book in hand, followed by the devoted Gyp, here Lola passed alone many happy days. The cottage in the middle of the flower-garden, overrun with trained fruit trees, honeysuckles, and ivy, is the very dream of the lover of a country home, and in it, as soon as she was quite restored, did her kind patrons establish her as mistress; for they lodged in the City of Derby, visiting rather than living at the country house. Here they desired her to remain forever, giving he

thought to anything but her own happiness. The ser-

vants, horses, all things were at her command, and it was the intention of the childless old people to leave the place to her when they should die. This they often told her, in my presence, when, in her wayward, rest less humor, Lola would speak of going far away on a mission of Christianity to foreign lands, ever complainof beridle, selfish, and useless existence; for, not having deserved such blessings as they showered upon her, she could not receive them. The pleasant routin of feeding the deer and swans, fishing, reading, gathering berries, fruits, and flowers, was often varied by drives and walks through the green lanes and in visits to the neighboring castles. The encampment of gipsies about Derbyshire frequently attracted Lola, for her own yagabond career and nature had much in common with those dark, mysterious, vicious people, who, in the very heart of Protestant Christian England, remain to this day as thoroughly heathen as the Chinese. made no acquaintances, except the town librarian, who fancied herself bewitched, saying that a Jew had cast a spell upon her and there was a devil in her stomach. Lola undertook to cure her by constant kindness, reading good books to her, and praying with her often. Lola was a spiritualist, strictly temperate, rarely tasting even a drop of wine, very fond of learning facts and statistics, so that she was often called a walking encyclopedia. She sang with feeling, accompany ing herself on the piano, and was much given to casui try and discussion, but with no more logic than less famous women. Indeed, she was unbearable at times. when it was quite evident that she was on the wrong side of the debate, and would fly into such a passion a no one could withstand, and I have frequently known her thus to break up a pleasant party. She never would confess to being in the wrong, and her friend were forced to charge her errors to the ebullitions of an uncontrollable temper, and no one ever asked her to apologize. Her memory was remarkable, forgetting nothing; and she read books with the greatest rapidity Her knowledge of continental languages was imper fect, and with all her conceit, she was painfully co scious of it, and would never speak but in English, if she could help it. When a woman has many masculine points of character, we are apt to judge her by the standard of men. In that view Lola would greatly suffer, for she was utterly wanting in fixed principle. She had no real gratitude, and was quite regardless of truth; even in these last years. when her ardent desire was to be a good Christian, her hax native character was stronger than her new re solves, and she would atter the most absurd untruths She was very kind to the bumble and poor, but oft entimes impertment and insulting to the middle classes Like all people born in England, or who have spen the early part of their life there, she was a worshipe of the aristocracy, and in her giddy moments would boast of her former friendships with titled people Yet, I have heard her tell Englishmen, who perchance would meet her at dinner, that she loved and admired the New-York firemen and Bowery boys better than inv other classes in all the world.

In November, 1859, without any sufficient reason she suddenly left her happy bower and good friends in Derbyshire, and once more launched her bark upon he rude waves of chance and adventure, going to London and thence to New-York. Here she was greatly attached to the society of the Good Shepherd, while n England she preferred the Plymouth Brethren Lola often said that she owed her conversion to reading Andrew Jackson Davis's first book, while in the wilds of California, for it gave her a curiosity to study the Bible, which before then she had never read. F.

FIRE IN GRAND STREET.

On Monday night a fire occurred in the dry goods store of J. McGuire, No. 263 Grand street, in conse quence of some goods coming in contact with one of the gas-burners. Damage \$5. PIER IN THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET AND FOURTH

AVENUE.

On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. G. T. Oliphant, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, causing damage to the amount of \$250. Insured in the American Security and Franklin Insurance Cos. of Philadelphia. The fire was caused by a defective heater under the parlor floor.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

UNION VOLUNTEERS .- On Monday evening, the Sth inst., a meeting was held in Brooklyn, corner of Court and Stekett streets, preparatory to the organizaion of a Union Volunteer Corps, similar to that already existing in the City of New-York. The hall was well filled, and a goodly number of young men enrolled their names as volunteers. The corps-under the name of "Kings County Volunteers"-is to meet ngain or best Saturday evening, February 2, to perfect the organization by the election of officers, &c., whereall interested in the movement are invited to

PROSPECT-HILL PARK.-The annual report of the Fack Commissioners was presented to the Common Conneil on Monday night. The document was account pauled by a report of the engineer, Mr. E. L. Viele iving many interesting details. The proposed park includes pearly all the high ridge extending from Greenwood Cemetery to Washington avenue, embracing about 250 acres. The following estimates of the rest of the entire improvement is submitted as a maximum sum which in various ways may be reduced, if thought expedient, during the progress of the work: Drainage, \$22,060; manure, \$24,000; trenching, \$11, 060; roads, \$75,000; walks, \$12,000; ponds, \$5,000; leveling and esplanade, \$38,000; inclosure, \$18,000; vinduct, \$17,000; sub-roadway under Flatbush avenue, \$6,000; planting, \$24,000; gateways, lodges, and contingencies, \$48,000-total, \$300,000.

THE NAVY-YARD. - The following is a statement of he ordnance now in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard: One splendid 11-inch, and six 10-inch guns, in fine condition; twenty 10-inch, old pattern; seventy-four 9-inch, of ecent make; sixty-two 8 inch, 95 cwt.; thirty-eight do., 85 cwt.; one tremendous 64-pounder; two hundred and three 32-pounders, 57 cwt.; twelve do., 51 cwt.; sixty-four do., 42 cwt.; ninety-nine do., 33 cwt.; and eleven of about 27 cwt. Total, 591 good cannon, independent of about 50 on board the North Carolina. There are 255 useless pieces of ordnance on the

MUSKETS FOR THE MILITARY .- About 400 musket were recently brought from the State Arsenal in New-York and deposited at the Arrenal in this city. They are intended for the 13th and 14th Regiments, to be divided equally between them.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENtion.—The following is a list of the delegates elected n Brooklyn yesterday to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Albany on the 31st inst:

IId Assen bly District—Charles Collins, James R. Del Vecchio, O Perrin, and Richard Lawler.
IIId District—Henry McCloskey, Peter Murphy, Daniel Green. ames Craig. ... IVth District-Robert Furey, James Darcy, Hugh McLaughlin, Charles J. Lewrie.
Vth District-John A. Dayton, Thos. Giddings, Jas. Tierney.
Wm. H. Campbell.

A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE .- The new Public School-House No. 27, situated on Nelson street, near Hicks street, was formally opened on Monday, in the presence of several members of the Board of Education, and others. The School is intended to accommodate the children of the District bounded by Hamilton avenue, Coles street, Fourth Place, Fifth street, First avenue o the west side of Gowanus Creek, and the city line to Hamilton-Avenue Ferry. The building is of brick, two stories high, 98 feet long, and 54 feet wide, and capable of accommodating 1,000 children. The entire cost of the building is \$22,000. The teachers of the new school are: C. H. Gildersleeve, Principal; Misses Jane L. Brush, H. A. Rogers, Sarah Franks, Martha Farmer, Mary A. Gardiner, Virginia Lockwood, A. G. Humphrey, H. St. John, N. H. Wilkinson, C. Prince, M. Lynes, and Mary J. Probasco, Assistants.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: A report in your issue of the 26th inst. repre ented a vessel having received on hoard, at our wharf, a quantity of guano, to conceal some powder which she had on board. We of guano, to contest some powder which she had on board. We pronounce this statement totally untrue. We have had no such vessel at our wharf; have not delivered any guano, and would not, in any way, asist in a transaction so decidedly adverse to the feelings of each and every one of us—our principles being

those which the name of our stores designate.

WARD, GOVE & MORRIS.

Bereitlen Jun 26 1861. COMMITTED ON THE CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROLL COMMITTED ON THE CHARGE. OF HERWAY ROS-ment - Joseph Bagot was brought before Justice Convewl on Monday afternoon on the charge of highway robbery preferred by Peter Lynch. The complainant testified to the effect that be-tween I and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th first, he was ac-costed by the defendant while walking along Classon strenue, who, after asking his name, took hold of him. Two femnless and a near came up, but it did not appear that they touched him. The parties then left, and Lynch missed his revolver and some silver and copper coin, in all amounting to about #2, which had been abstracted from his pecket. Lynch went into Billy Hamilton's piece, where he related what had occurred. The accused, with place, where he related what had occurred. The accused, Wm. Baget, Mary Bagot, and Thereas McEtrov, were arrow on the charge. There being no evidence against William and two women, they were discharged, and Joseph Bagot was mitted to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COUNTERED THE BILLS .- Counterfeit \$10 bills, purporting to be issues of the Brighton Market Benk of Massach, setts, were effered at several stores in South Brooklyn has ever ing. No arrests were made.

NEW-YORK INFIRMARY.-The eighth annual meeting of the managers and friends of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children was held on Monday evening at the Infirmary Building, No. 126 Second avenue. Mr. Charles Butler, President, in the chair. The annual report was read detailing the ob-

icts of the Institution as follows:

1. To afford to poor women the opportunity of consulting phydicians of their own sex.

2. To furnish to female students of medicine the advantages of location learners. ospital instruction.

3. To form a school for instruction in nursing, and in the laws

The report showed a balance of \$1,781 37 in the hands of the Treasurer: 3,343 patients have been visited gratuitously during the past year, and 106 have at various times been accommodated in the house.

The old officers were reclected, and Dr. D. H. Hughes added to the medical staff as Assistant Phy-

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,-The Board met yesterday at 3 p. m. The proceedings were lengthy, but not

important. The Excise Commissioners report that the licenses for ast year amounted to \$44,620; the fines and penalties collected to \$1,880. A mandamus was served on the Board to show cause why the bilts of J. & H. Hasbrouck, refused payment, should not be audited and allowed by the Board. The Committee on Printing and Stationery were directed to contest the matter. The bill of Edmund Jones & Co., reported adversely to on the last meeting, was taken up, and, after a sharp debate—which, however, developed no new facts—the matter was recommitted to the Committee on Printing and Stationery, with power to send for persons to papers, with a view to a full and complete reinv and Stationery, with power to send for persons and papers, with a view to a full and complete reinvestigation. Resolutions were adopted, to send to the Legislature all the papers relating to the Record Commission, in order to obtain the repeal of the act creating such Commission; also, all the papers relating to the Harlem Bridge Commission; also, that the Controller draw all the County money cut of the hands of Nathan C. Platt, and deposit it with Daviel Devlin. A resolution was referred to take up \$474,500 of County Revenue bonds now outstanding, there being money sufficient in the Treasury. The Committee on Printing and Stationery were authorized to buy \$1,500 worth of stationery for the County Departments. The Board passed, over the Mayor's veto, the resolution authorizing the Boand of Police Commissioners to pay the Sacitary Police. The Committee on Annual Taxes authorizing the Board of Police Commissioners to pay the Sacitary Police. The Committee on Annual Taxes reported the County budget, adding to the Controller's estimates \$361,320, and deducting \$150,000—net in-crease \$211,320; also, recommending that the Control-ler receive for his County services \$2,500, his deputy \$1,500; and that the salaries of the Chief Clerk be increased to \$2,250. County, Bookkeaper \$2,000, and increased to \$2,250. County Bookkeeper \$2,000, and County Anditor \$1,750. Laid over until noon on Wednesday, to which time the Board adjourned.

FRAUD ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. - The Evening Post FRAUD ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The Evening Postsavs: It is understood at the Custom-House that a remarkable fraud was perpetrated as long ago as September, and has but just been discovered. It seems that some jerson, as yet unknown, forged permits for the withdrawal of certain goods from the warehouse. In doing this he forged the named of the Cashier, Deputy Naval Officers, and the various checks of clerks, and thus obtained goods to the amount of about \$7,000. The fraud was not discovered until the real owners of the goods applied for their.

CITY ITEMS.

BULL's HIAD .- New-York Cattle Market, Tuesday, or, 20 - If the opening day of the market last week was a gloomy one for drovers, what shall we say of this? With 3,000 head of Bullocks already here, and some 1,000 head more that would be here if their owners dared to bring them forward, and some 500 more certainly expected to be added to the number tomorrow, what can drovers expect but a complete breakdown in prices, with the market so entirely overstocked. At the very start this morning, the market opened at a decline of half a cent a pound from the rates current one week ago, for the corresponding grades of stock, and the trade continued dull all day, several droves coming in about noon; and it being generally known that several more are bound to arrive to-night, the butchers are not inclined to hurry their purchases. A small number of the best bullocks sold early in the day at prices equivalent to 9 cents a pound for the meat, and now and then a small lot of extra fine ones at 9 cents, and probably a dozen super-extra at 10 2 101 cents but at the same time there were plenty of Steers of good fair quality for the retail butcher freely offered at 8 cents, and an abundance of passable ones at 7 cents, while coarse Steers and rough Oxen could be had by the hundred at not a fraction over 6 cents a pound for the meat, the owner sinking offal. Even at these prices, the market being exceedingly dull, a good many of the sales were upon estimates of weight highly favorable to the buyers. The weather to-day is very favorable for out-door business. There is nothing but an excessive supply of cattle to injure the trade, but that is so great that this day may be set dwn as the hardest market for drovers, according to cost and quality, that they have experienced at any timefor many months. The general average quality of the fullocks on sale to-day we consider decidedly fair. The proportion of those rated inferior is quite small; and here are quite as many of first-class stock as will find buyers, while the great mass are such as are rated medum, and of a high grade of that class, and this fact will keep the average of the market up to near what it was last week, unless there should be great falling off to-norrow, which some of the brokers fear will be the case, judging from the number left unsold to-night, and he expected fresh arrivals. But, even without any further decline, we set this down as a very hard marke ordrovers.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -- To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Madame Elena, the new prima donna, will make a delut as Lucrezia Borgia.

FREE READING-ROOM IN THE NINTH WARD .- OR Menday evening, a meeting was held in the church corner of Bedford and Christopher streets, for the purpose of inaugurating publicly the newly-established reading-room at No. 125 Christopher street. The harch was nearly filled. The exercises consisted of ddresses by the Kev. Howard Osgood, the pastor, Dr. Gillette, Dr. Dowling, Frank W. Ballard, and A. D. F. Randelph. The young men connected with the Rev. Mr. Osgood's church are the originators of this sterprise, and purpose to sustain it without appealing o the general public for assistance. Already some 50 or 60 papers and periodicals are regularly received, and thers will be added to the list. This reading-room will no doubt receive liberal support from the young men of the Ninth Ward.

FARMER'S FREE DISING SALGON.-Mr. John W. Farmer, who during the Winter of 1857 opened a fre lining saloon, where he fed thousands of the poor an destitute free of charge, has recently thrown his doors open once more to the needy. On the east side of the ity he has put in circulation hundreds of little cards which rend as follows:

JOHN W. FARNER'S FREE DINING SALOON. No. 47 Ludlow street.

Come and eat, ye poor and hungry, without money and without price. Open from 6 in the evening until midsight.

As a consequence, his place is crowded nightly by en, wemen, and children, the lowest and most degraded being as warmly welcomed as if they were dressed in the hight of fashion. No. 47 Ludlow street a narrow little place, more like a hallway than an ating saloon. On one side is placed a table running engthwise, at which, by close packing on both sides, bout 50 persons can be seated.

Last evening, some time before the saloon was pened, the burgry ones began to assemble upon the alk in front, till the sidewalk was completely blocked up. When the door was opened, Mr. C. H. Campbell, Superintendent, received the guests for Mr. Farmer. Preference was given to the women, the men being adnonished to "allow the ladies to come in first." being filled up on both sides, the door was le agair to prevent crowding inside, and those on the wak had to wait till the first table full were served. This they did with perfect good nature, forming in line quietly by the door to await their turn. While they wat, the conversation turns upon the liberality of Mr. Farmer, and the "blessings of God" are invoked in his behalf in nearly every known torque. One haggard looking woman, of Irish naivity, who is so scantily clad that even the nederate air of last night pinched her form and made it shiver with cold, is evidently indebted to Mr. Farmer for more than one meal. Every few moments she speaks to those assembled, telling them to be patient, and be thankful that God has given means so good a man as Mr. Farmer. To the men she says: When you get to work again in the Summer, and are sarning money for yourselves, don't forget the man who fed you in the Winter when you were starving. but patronize him so that he shall lose nothing by you."

Meantime those inside are astonishing their stomachs with a hearty meal. There is a variety for them to chose from-cold corned beef, ham, pork, fish, bread, otatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, &c., and soup. Soup s in great demand-hot, rich soup, made from whole some knuckles of beef, rich with vegetables of all kinds, served out in steaming pint bowls. It contains the nourishment of all the other dishes served there with the additional recommendation of warming as well as filling the stomach. Each one has his pin: bow! full, and a second one if he wants it. At the table sit stout, robust young men, thrown out of employment and without means, who would sooner pay for their meals in labor if that were possible. Then there is the tottering old man, whose whitened locks and wrinkled face tell of sixty Winters at least, sitting beside an emaciated mother, whose babe suckles while she cats. Here are little boys and girls whose chins are below the level of the bowl they est from. All are welcome, and all are fed. As they rise from the table with the flavor of the generous soup still in their mouths, they turn to the manager, each and every one, with a "God bless you, Sir," or "Much obliged to you, Sir." So hearty comes to them the answer, "You're perfectly welcome, Sir; come again to-morrow night, and every night when you are hungry," that they almost feel they have done Mr. Farmer a service.

Another company is admitted, and they take their scats as directed, waiting in silence their turn to be erved. Here is a little girl, ragged and barefoot, who has been waiting outside in the snow for half an hour; she bangs back a moment to speak to Mr. Campbell. He is soon at her side, and she whispers, "Please, Sir, my mother is sick to-night and can't come; won't you please let me take her a little something to eat?" Certainly, my dear," replies the manager; "you sit right down now and est all you can, and your mother shall have some too." The child takes her seat joyfully, and in a few moments a bowl of hot soup is placed before her, and beside it is a little tin pail full of the same food for her mother. She swallows hers in haste, and turning to give the heartfelt "Thank you, Sir," runs home as fast as she can. Here is the poor Irish woman, who spoke to the men outside—the heat which comes into the room from the adjoining kitchen has warmed her shrunken form; she lingers to speak to the manager. She has a little, puny daughter at home, whom she dare not bring out in the wet, and she wante

to know if she can take her a mouthful of soup-'Sure," she says, "its no pleasure for me to sit down here and eat a hearty supper, unless she can have some -indeed, Sir, I couldn't do it." He answers, "Sit down. Madam, and eat all you can, and then you shall take a pail full to your little girl." While she murmurs her thanks, her soup is placed before her, and the little

tin pail is filled, ready for her when she has finished. The articles of food served to the poor by Mr. Farmer are of the most wholesome kind-sweet, fresh, vegetables, Heckers' fresh and toasted bread, fresh fish and meats, just from the markets, all cooked in the cleanest and nicest manner. The soup is made in a large forty-gallon cauldron, and is kept on the fire constantly. This requires to be replenished once or twice during the night, when more vegetables and meat, ready cooked, are put in, and the last made is quite as rich as the first. The number of people fed thus far of an evening has varied from 150 to 400, many of them being regular customers, the meal they get there being the only regular one they have. In 1857, we are informed that two-thirds of those fed by Mr. Farmer were natives of Ireland. This year two-thirds of the whole number fed have been Germans, and there are more Americans than Irish among them. The amount of food consumed, and the expense attending Mr. Farmer's enterprise for the short time it has been in existence this Winter, cannot be estimated, as he has kept no account of it. His house is full of provisions, and be feeds the hungry multitude from the same qualities of feed as he puts upon his own table. He says that if the times grow any worse, and mechanics are likely to suffer still more, he shall keep his free dining-saloon open seven days in the week from daylight until midnight. John W. Farmer, while he is not so wealthy as many others in our city, possesses an amount of property which enables him to live comfortably, and to help those who are less fortunate than himself. He is a plumber by trade, and does an extensive business at No. 248 Broome street.

A JAPANESE BILL-ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT EX-ORTION.-Mr. A. Easterby of No. 500 Ninth avenue as yesterday arraigned before Justice Connolly, on a charge of libel preferred by Mrs. Willy Henningsen, wife of Gen. C. F. Henningsen. The lady alleges that the prisoner recently published a libel calculated to injure the reputation of herself and husband, for the purpose of extorting money from them. The affidavit made by her charges that on the 22d inst, the accused called at her residence, No. 78 Lexington avenue, and left a printed document of which the following is a

Pou Salz :- A small bill of +50 85 on Gen. C. F. Hennings

oker's.

sh advanced to his wife to enable her to be present
the Japanese Reception, given by James Gordon
ennett.

A PASTERBY, No. 500 Ninth avenue, N. Y. Mrs. Henningsen alleges that soon after leaving the above bill the accused called again, and left a note,

which reads as follows:

JAN. 22, 1861, No. 500 Ninth svenue.

Gen. or Mrs. Henningsen: If this bill is not settled in 46 hours, I shall send 2,000 around New-York and South.

A. EASTERBY.
P. S.—I don't want to do this, but I must have my money, or A. E.

which reads as follows:

Mrs. Henningsen alleges that neither her husband or herself owes any sum whatever to the accused, and that he resorted to this means for the purpose of extorting money from her. She further states that the ac cused has persecuted her for some time past, and that she has been obliged to order him away from the house. In spite of her commands, she charges that he still insisted on coming to the house, much to her annoyance. A warrant having been issued for the arrest of Easterby, he was taken before the magistrate and committed to await an examination.

THE LATE WILLIAM H. FALLS,-William H Falls, one of our most esteemed and respected citizens, dled on the 21st of January, in the 71st year of his age Mr. Fulls was a native of Orange County, and in 182 removed from Newburgh to this city. He was for many years subsequent Cashier of the Tradesmen's Pank, and in 1846, on the death of Mr. Fish, succeeded to the office of President, which he continued to hold until the beginning of the present year, when he rethe Pennsylvania Coal Company and in the City Fire Insurance Company, as well as one of the founders of the Rutgers Female Institute, and for many years its Treasurer. He was also a vestryman of Trinity Church. As a business man, he was distinguished for sound judgment and great probity, and in all the relations of life his evenness of temper and the kindness of his disosition endeared him to all with whom he had inter ourse. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's Bank, resolutions were passed testifying to their rense of the value of his services, which conduced so much to the prosperity of the Bank, and to their respect for his character as a man; also of sympathy with the afflicted family of the deceased in the ir comple loss they have sustained.

COMMITTEE ON PIRE DEPARTMENT .- The Committee of the Board of Aldermen had a meeting in the City Library at 12 m. yesterday, and listened to various minor applications from firemen suspended for unruly conduct. A model of a fireman's ladder was presented for the attention of the Committee, by Mr. J. J. Hoiwell, a young mechanic, residing at No. 184 East Twelfth street, which presents several advantages over that of Mickle & Carville s fire escape, which was bought by the City for \$10,000. The ladders rest on a truck, and are elevated about 70 degrees by means of a wirdlass at the hind axle, drawing up two props standing on wheels, the upper ends of which are attached to the ladders. The invention was looked upon favorably, but the Committee did not give any direct answer to the patentee, who offers it to the City and County of New-York for \$5,000, at the same time asking that the City shall first try it.

HOPE FOR HOMELESS CHILDRES. - The really kind people of the West, who have received so many of the poor destitute children of our city into their homes, are endy with the same genuine humanity to take care of those who are new friendless and in want of homes. A company will leave the city from the Children's Aid Society in a few days. Poor boys and girls who need homes, and destitute parents who desire to have good ones provided for their children, will do well to call at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on Friday next.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-108.-The Essay of Stewart L. Woodford, esq., on Truthfulness," read before this Association on Monby evening, was a paper far better suited to the 'Crisis" than many of the sermons especially prepared for it. It was very well received. The meeting wa presided over by the President, S. G. Goodrich, esq. Reports were received from the various Committees through Mesers Stephenson, Nash, Page, and Peckham: and from the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Heath. The latter reported baving assisted by advice and decuments the formation of Associations in other cities, at the request of those interested. A spirited discussion of the essay followed the social intermission, and the meeting adjourned.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .-- Coroner Schirmer was yesterday summoned to hold an inquest at No. 170 Clinton street, on the body of Moses H. Ogden, who had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The deceased was a lumber dealer, and in consequence of business troubles, had lately been very much depressed in spirits. Yesterday morning, after having passed a sleepless night, the deceased arose, and immediately proceeded to his office in an djoining building. Soon after his son went to summon him to brenkfast, when he found his father lying dead upon the floor, with blood upon his face and clothes.

The lad gave the siam instantly, and some of the neighbors arriving, it was ascertained that life was camuzzle of a heavy revolver to his mouth and pulled the trigger. The ball passing downward, had caused instant death, but had not come out of the body. A verdict of suicide was rendered by the jury. The deceased was a native of New-Jersey, 40 years of ago-

TURKEY .- The Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., for 22 years a resident Missionary at Constantinople, will commence a course of three lectures this evining at Clinton Hall, on the political, social, and religious condition of Turkey.

TRIAL TRIP.-The steamboat Anna, to which has recently been attached Densmorse's feather-paddle wheels, leaves the foot of Robinson street this morning at 10 o'clock, on a short trial trip either up the river or down the bay. Several prominent steamboat men have been invited, and will be present to witness the operation of the new wheels.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.—The following were appointed as patrolmen by the Commissioners, on Mony afternoon, and were sworn into office vesterday morning: Patrick Carroll, Twenty-third Ward; Pat. Christel, Ninth Ward; James Mahon, Twentietle Ward; Cornelius Reed, Second Ward; Peter P. Dennis, Seventeenth Ward: Jacob E. Healy, Seventee Ward: Louis P. King, Third Ward, and Henry P. Duffy, Twelfth Ward. The following resign were received at the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, and accepted: Prescott Tracy, Fifteenth Ward; Reuben Johnson, Brooklyn; John H. Zuidel (doorman), Brook-

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT .- Edward Corning, for many years President of the Hardware Trade Association, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon. He has held many official positions in this city and in Brooklyn, and as a member of the Plymouth Church was distinguished for his piety and zeal in every good work. His funeral services will be held in Plymouth Church on Thursday after-

FOR THE SOUTH .- The steamship Jamestown, Capt. Skinner, commanding, left this port yesterday afterpoon, from Pier No. 13, North River, for Norfolk, Portsmouth, City Point, and Richmond, with a large amount of freight, but a sparse passenger list. Several policemen were on the pier, but no seizure of arms was made that we could learn, and the probability is that none were shipped.

" HOME."-For several months past a Home for the benefit of the poor and friendless has been in successful operation in the village of Yonkers. During this period, hundreds have been fed and clothed who would have greatly suffered, and a course of lectutes has been delivered for the purpose of raising funds for this object. Last evening, the Rev. Charles C. Goes of the Evangelical Alliance delivered a lecture upon " Life Scenes in the West," which closed with the following lan-

"Out upon the Platte Valley, I once witne "Out upon the Platte Valley. I once witnessed a seene that I shall never forget. Upon one of the banners that floated in the breeze upon the Fourth of July was inscribed with poke-berry juice, the following motto, 'Palsied be the hand that dares pluck one star from the bright constellation.' The hearts of these pioneers," said the lecturer, "throb to-day in sympathy with the great heart of the nation; and while the heart at the center is thus healthy, and the two hings on either side, inhaling the sir of the two oceans, remain sound and healthy, the polluted feet of traitors may kick, but they will never be able to kill. If, hewever, said he, 'we must surrender any part of the ensign of said he, 'we must surrender any part of the ensign of our liberties, the motto of every American patriot should be: Hold on with undying grasp to every star, but give the rebels the stripes.

MOZART DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE Convention,-The Mozart wing of the Democracy in this city, represented by 66 delegates, met at their headquarters at three p. m., yesterday, for the purpose of choosing representatives to the State Convention that assembles at Albany to-morrow. The Hon. Gilbert Dean presided, and Alexander C. Maston and Mauncolf Dean presided, and Alexander C. Maston and Mauncoll B. Field acted as Secretaries. Fernando Wood explained the objects of the meeting, but probably recollecting his late sad experience in too fondly confiding in a regent, whose audacious act, in removing the late Chamberlain, so abruptly shortened his honey-moon our) said he regretted his inability to accept a nomination as delegate, by reason of pressing official duties. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Wherear, The Democratic State Central Committee have recommended that the Democratic electors of the State of New-York should meet in their respective Assembly Beriots and select delegates to represent them in a State Convention appointed to next at Albany on the 31st day of January inst. to deliberate on the national crisis, and propose measures for the general welfare; and Whereas, In pursuance of such recommendation, this delega-ion was elected in the various Assembly Districts of the City and County of New York, to represent the Democratic electors of those districts; and

listricts; and

of those districts; and.

Wherea, This Delemition has understood that their seats are to be caustated by a self constituted Delegation, protonding to act codes the authority of the Tanmiany Society, or a Committee selected by such Society, and that the members of such Delegation rice out that they intend to chim seats in the Convention does not recognize their pretended and bogus claims, founded solely outless and the past popularity of the Tanmiany Society, and not an the voice of the Democracy of New York; and
Wherea, Those who corruptly outled the said Tammany Society, which under its auspices keeps up a dangerous split in the Democracy, are in the interest of the Republican party, and for the last three years have mostly voted with that party, and for its neminers. National State, and Municipal; and
Whereas, The constituency of this Delegation, known as the National Democracy of the Democracie votes at the last and revious elections in this city, and their candidate energy the comfidence of our Democracie citizons, as was evinced in the sleet of Messra. Wood. Kerrigan, Wand, and Delaphaina, all assumes of the National Democracy to Congress; therefore be it.

Resolved, That this Delegation placing themselves in the support of the Democracy of this tree in the recommendate; that this city as containing a majority of the decision of the last State Convention, which recognized the National Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as containing a majority of the Democracy of this city as co

The following are the immee of Deagasts closed by go to Albany:

First District—John Callahan, Henry B. Cromwell, Alvan W. Luckwood, John B. Borst.

Second District—Bichard Barry, John Baulch, Patrick Garrick, Felix Murphy.

Thind District—Harris Bogart, Michael T. Kelly, James Now-len, Christian B. Weodrelf.

Fourth District—Junes E. Kerrigan, W. Henessey Cook, Roberts Beatty, L. John Banch.

in District—James E. Aerraga, V. Henesey Cook, Acetty, Jr., John Bush.
District—Perjamin Wood, Ignatius Flynn, Lawrence M.
srt. Edwin Walnwright.
District—Neison Taylor, James I ynch, Cornelius Cor-Sixth District—Nenson Taylor, James I ynch, Cornellus Cor-no, James McAlamey. Seventh District—Edward J. Hamilton, Morgan L. Harris, an J. Van Ardale, H. K. Blaurelt. Eighth District—John Galvin, Peter McKnight, William H. onch, James W. Crossman. Ninth District—James Wadsworth, Elijsh Ward, Peter Full-er, John Caffrey. mer, John Caffrey.
Terth District—John Cochrane, George C. Genet, Luke F. Cater, Wm. A. Seaver.
Eleventh District—Wm. A. Walker, P. G. Maloney. C. P.
Schermerhorn, A. C. Morton.
Tweitth District—Bernard Kelly, James H. Bronnan, James Twenth District—Bernard Keny, James B. Brown, Marshall, Wm. Twrabull.

Thirteenth District—Benj. P. Fairchild, Thos. W. McMahon, Ambrose L. Pinney, James Walsh.

Fourteenth District—Issue C. Delaplaine, John K. Hackett, Theodore B. Voorbees, Maunsell B. Field.

Fifteenth District—Peter H. Jackson, Gilbert Dean, John C.

ling, John McGuire.
Seventeenth District—Conrad Swackhamer, Sidney P. Ingram,
Thaddens P. Mott, J. Dagget Hunt. THEEATENING LIFE .- John Allen, residing at the AHEEATENING LIFE.—John Allen, reading at the conner of Seventh avenue and Forty-seventh street, was yester-day arrested, charged with having threatened to shoot John Darroll, keeper of a saloon at No. 508 Sixth avenue. Darroll elees that Allen get some refreshments in the saloon, and refused to pay his bill. Darroll then started to call the police, when Allen drew a pistol and threatened to blow his brains out if he viid so. Darroll didn't call the police, so Allen didn't carry his threat into effect. The latter was subsequently arrested, and Justice Connelly held him to snewer.

rson, Charles Guidet. teenth District—Robert Earl, Ransom C. Parks, Roger Dow-

A PUGNACIOUS BURGLAR.—On Monday might Officer

A PIGNACIOUS BURNAR.—On BORDAY IN THE OWNER AND THE SIMPLE OF A STATE OF THE SIMPLE OF

HERNIA OF RUPTURE can now be RADICALIA CHES by the use of

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER THESE.

This Trues is made upon a new principle, entirely different from all others. It produces a combined inwant and upon a new principle, entirely different from all others. It produces a combined inwant and upon action. Easy, small, cirris, and sum to Both and cure. Soud for a Pamphlet. Christony & Co., sole proprietors, co., and completely also, improved Brack Supponyring on the page 1992.

THERES.

READER! Look at the Advertisement of Ban-sren's Muonus, for the most wonderful list of Contouring oran seed at one establishings.

wange a taling angula . pol cetral and sombern body, will Monday of the desired of March of Lamber croning.